The first comprehensive national household-based survey on gender and environment in Tanzania Mainland and **the second** in Africa after Senegal.

KEY FINDINGS

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Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey 2025

Survey at a Glance

TGES 2025 delivers a unique statistical foundation, covering six agro-ecological zones across Mainland Tanzania.

4,715

Households Covered

Nationally representative sample across all agro-ecological zones

6,844

Adults Interviewed

One Men and One women aged 18 years and above

99.2%

Response Rate

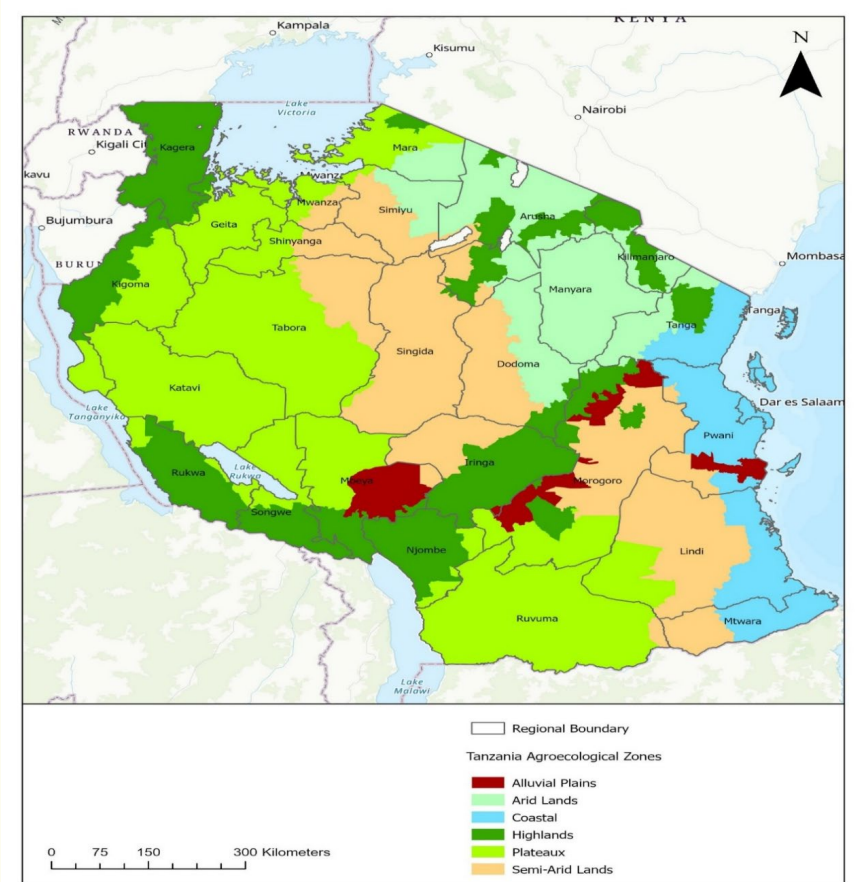
Exceptionally high participation ensuring robust, reliable data

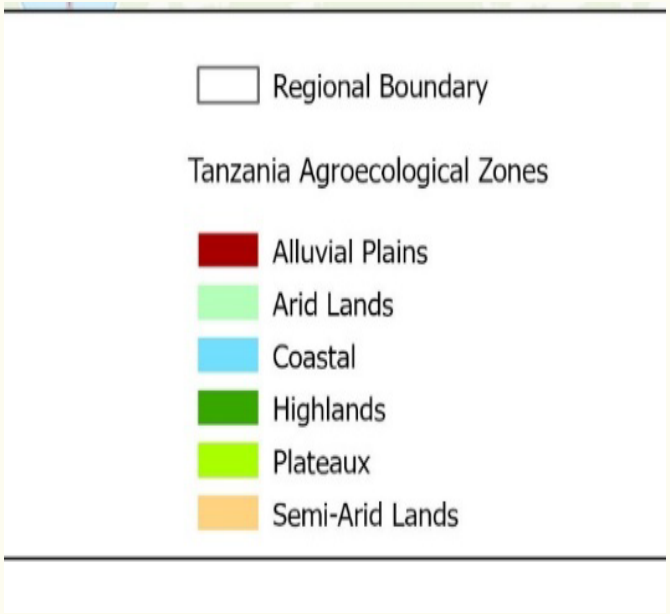
6

Agro-Ecological Zones

Full geographic coverage of Mainland Tanzania

Agro-ecological Zones





Lead Institution

- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in partnership with the:-
  - Vice President's Office, (Environment),
  - Ministry of responsible for gender(Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG),
  - other MDAs, non-state actors, research and academic institutions and
  - UN Women, **provided Technical Support**
- Fully financed by the Government of Tanzania through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II fund (National Strategy for the Development of Statistics - NSDS).

Survey Background & Objectives

Why This Survey?

20 30 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals	Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction	UN Global Set A common Global framework for climate change statistics.
Paris Agreement Climate Action & Resilience	FDES The Basic Set of Environment Statistics	Tanzania Development Vision 20 50

Four Core Objectives

i. Produce baseline gender-environment indicators
ii. Benchmark sex-disaggregated environmental statistics
iii. Estimate exposure to disasters and climate change impacts
iv. Assess how livelihoods interact with the environment

Key Findings

Disaster Preparedness & Early Warning: Who Gets the Message?

National Gender Gap

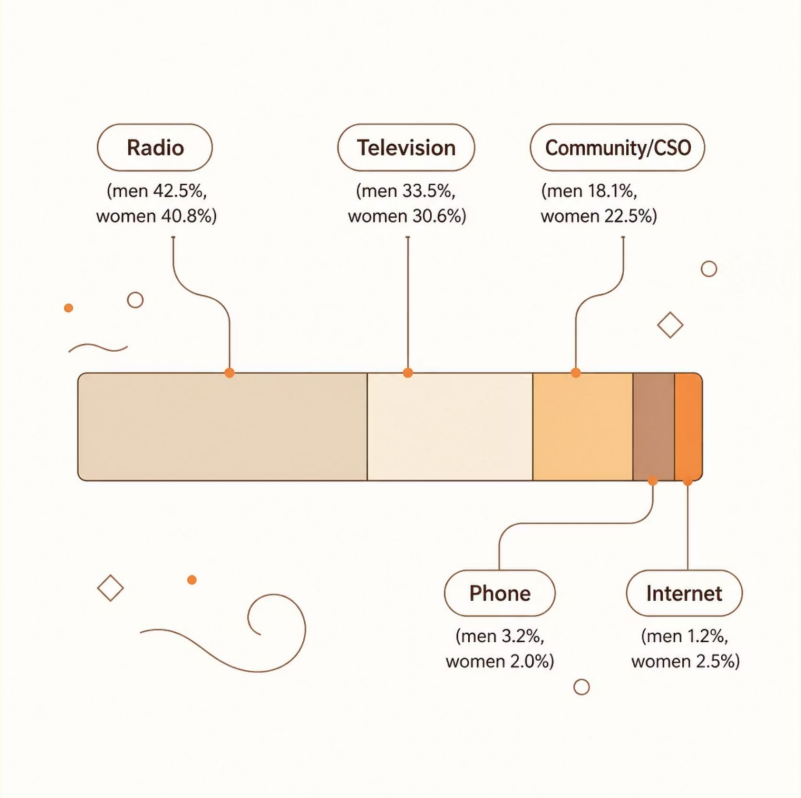
- **15.1% of men** vs. **11.7% of women** received early warning information in the past 12 months.
- Urban access is higher (17.3% men, 14.1% women) than rural (14.3% men, 10.5% women).

Zone Extremes

- Coastal zone leads: 21.8% men, 16.6% women.
- Arid Lands lag: only 9.1% men and **6.3% women** informed.

Usefulness

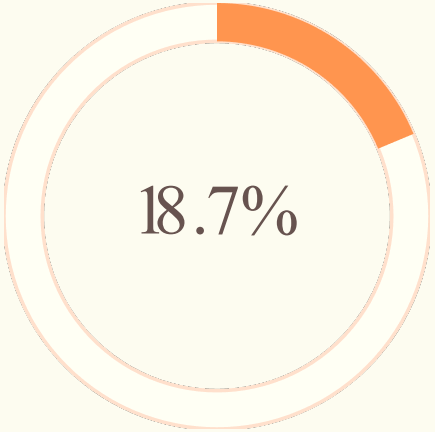
- Despite access gaps, usefulness is broadly similar: 75.5% men and 73.1% women found information valuable.
- Highlands men: 85.3% vs. women: 70.8% — the widest gender gap.



Key Findings

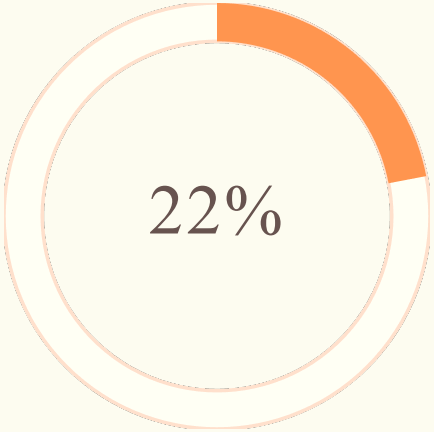
Early Warning: Awareness Without Action

Early warning information can improve household resilience — but uptake of preparedness measures remains modest, limiting its protective impact.



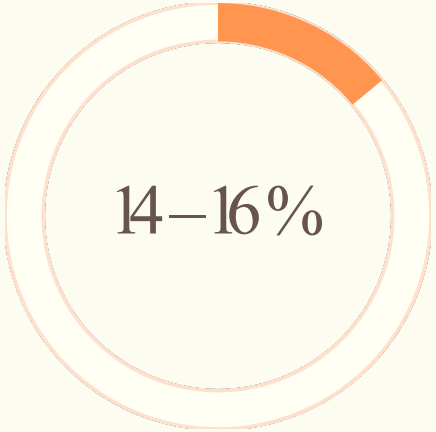
Women Preserved Water

After receiving early warning information, vs. **16.1% of men**



Preserved Dry Food

About 22% of households preserved dry food in preparation for climate hazards (**22.3% for Women** vs **22.1% for men**



Harvested or Stored Crops

Only 14–16% harvested or stored crops in preparation for climate hazards (**14.5% for Men** vs **14.0% for Women)**

Key Findings

Disaster Experience & Impacts

Drought — Most Prevalent

Drought was the most common disaster: **27.2% of men and 28.0% of women** nationally. In Arid Lands, this rose to **48.0% of men and 50.3% of women** . Rural women were most affected **(35.0%).**

Livelihood Damage

Crop damage affected **40.2% of men and 38.4% of women** nationally. In Semi-Arid Lands, crop damage reached **60.4% of men and 56.5% of women** . Income decreases were reported by **48.6% of men and 43.6% of women**.

Dwelling Destruction

In Semi-Arid Lands, dwelling destruction was more prevalent among **women -headed households (81%)** than men-headed **households (60%).** Coastal and Alluvial Plain zones also showed high destruction rates.

Deepen Unpaid Care Burdens

Disasters increased unpaid care work disproportionately for women: **12.4% of women** reported increased water collection time vs. **9.3% of men**;
10.3% of women reported increased domestic work **vs. 5.7% of men.**

Key Findings

Water & Sanitation

Access to safe water and sanitation remains deeply uneven — **rural communities and women-headed households face the greatest challenges.**

69.2%

Improved Drinking Water

96.1% urban vs. only 58.1% rural households

Women-headed households are less than **half (20.2%)** as likely to access improved drinking water, increasing the time women spend collecting water.
Men – headed house holds **49. 0%** access improved drinking water

59.5%

Improved Sanitation

Significant gaps remain, especially in rural areas

92.1% urban vs. only 46.0% rural households

Women-headed households are **(17.1%)** as likely to access improved Sanitation, vs Men – headed house holds **42.4%** access improved Sanitation

Key Findings

Energy Access & Clean Cooking

- Majority rely on biomass fuels for cooking; **firewood (60.9%)** and **charcoal (21.0%).**
- Firewood use: **81.0% rural vs. 13.6% urban** .
- Clean energy for cooking reaches only **16.6% nationally ; Only 5% women headed households vs. 11.7% male headed households.**
    - *Women and children face the greatest health risks from indoor air pollution.*

Biomass Dependency

Over 80% of rural households use wood or charcoal

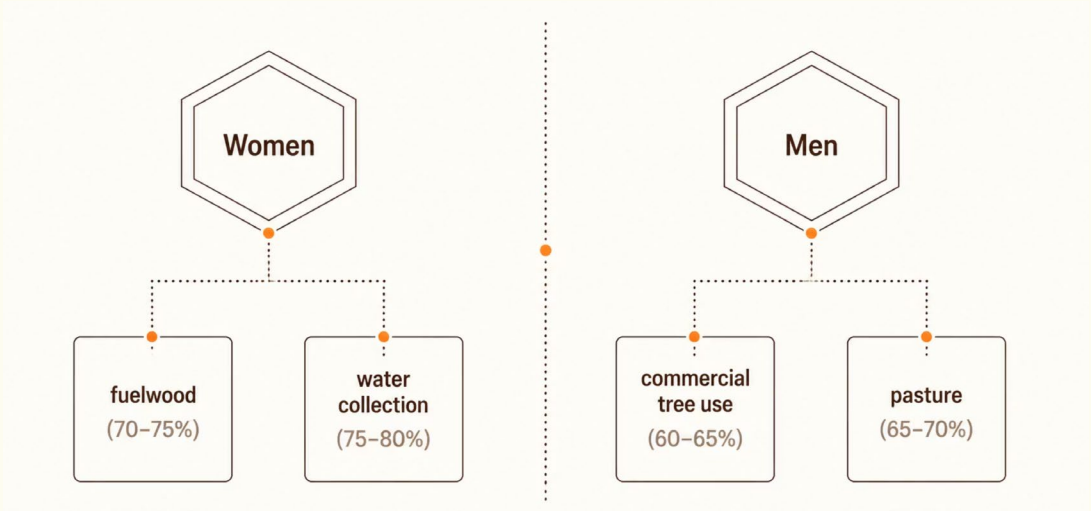
Clean Energy Gap

LPG and solar adoption remains low outside urban centers

Key Findings

Natural Resources Underpin Rural Livelihoods

- About **70 % of adults** are engaged in agriculture, and
- **70 –75 % of rural households** depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods; making sustainable environmental management essential.



Key Findings

Women Underrepresented in Environmental Governance

Despite their deep dependence on natural resources, women remain largely excluded from the decisions that shape environmental management.

Committee Participation

Less than **2%** of women participate in environmental and water management committees across agro-ecological zones; indicating systemic exclusion from environmental governance.

Decision-Making Power

Men are considerably more likely to make independent decisions regarding financial resources and natural resource use — leaving women with little agency over the resources they depend on most.

Key Findings

Environmental Degradation Threatens Livelihoods

Environmental degradation is **undermining agricultural productivity** and **household wellbeing** across Tanzania.

Declining Soil Fertility

46.9% of households reported declining soil fertility threatening crop production

Reduced Agricultural Yields

50.2% of men and **46.0%** of women experienced reduced yields due to climate change

Fisheries in Decline

More than **80% of fishers** reported declining fish catches over time

Key Findings

Conservation Practices Remain Critically Low

Low adoption of conservation measures limits household resilience to climate change and environmental degradation.

Arid Lands

100% of women-headed households reported having **no conservation measures** in place

Coastal Zone

100% of both women- and men-headed households reported no household-level conservation practices

Sustainable Farming

Fewer than **30%** of farmers adopt practices such as crop rotation, mixed cropping, or intercropping

Key Findings

Climate Impacts on Health & Housing

Climate change has significant impacts on health, housing, and household wellbeing across Tanzania.

Physical Health

12.7% of women and **11.2%** of men reported physical health impacts from climate-related events

Mental Health

23.0% of women and **28.8%** of men experienced mental health effects

Housing Damage

Around **61%** of households reported damage or destruction of their dwellings

Three High-Level Takeaways

1 Impacts Are Real and Gendered

Climate change is already affecting households across Mainland Tanzania — but **women and women-headed households face greater vulnerability** due to unequal access to resources, services, and decision-making.

2 Investment Builds Resilience

Investing in clean energy, resilient water systems, sustainable agriculture, climate-resilient housing, and women's empowerment will strengthen household resilience and accelerate progress toward the SDGs.

3 Evidence Enables Action

TGES 2025 provides an unprecedented statistical foundation for integrating gender into environmental, climate change, and development policies — **ensuring interventions are targeted, equitable, and evidence-based.**

Thank you for your kind attention!

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